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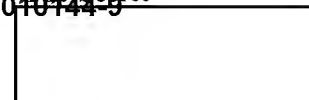
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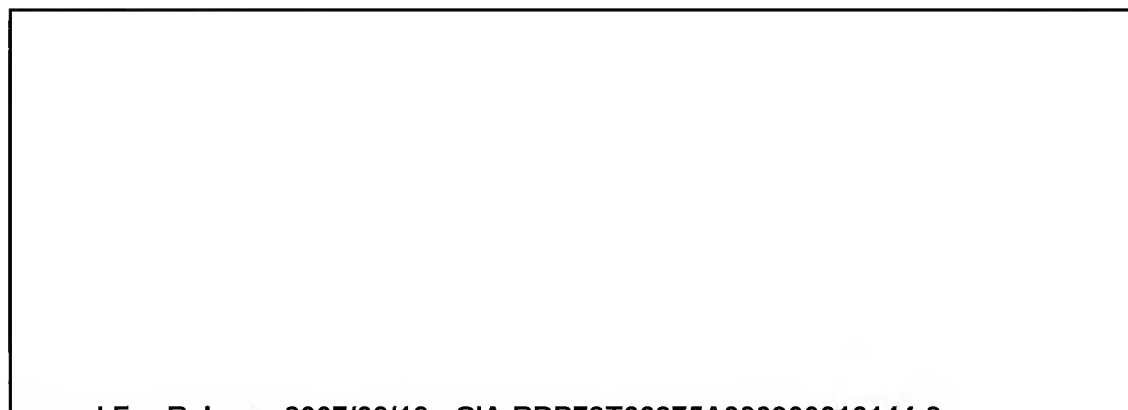


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IRAN: Situation Report

The situation in Tehran and in several provincial cities of Iran continues to deteriorate, and efforts by Gholam Sadiqi to form a civilian government are faltering. []

For the first time in several weeks, demonstrators in Tehran attacked security forces yesterday. The government radio reports that several soldiers have been killed by sniper fire and grenades. A US Embassy source saw a mob severely beat a policeman, and Army and Air Force trucks have been set ablaze in the city. []

//Sadiqi seems to be making very slow progress, if any, in his efforts to recruit a civilian cabinet. Second-echelon National Front official Nasser Minatchi expressed confidence yesterday that Sadiqi would soon announce his cabinet, but Minatchi was sure of only two selections. Other sources say that Sadiqi has asked for more time, even weeks.// []

//Minatchi now is extremely nervous about the prospect of violence that the moderate opposition would be unable to control. National Front leader Sanjabi, in an obvious effort not to be outdistanced by events, has participated in some of the demonstrations.// []

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[redacted]

TURKEY: Situation Report

//Turkey is relatively calm but tense following the imposition of martial law in 13 strife-torn provinces earlier this week. Reaction to the government's decision has been mixed but generally favorable.// [redacted]

//The military commanders in the affected provinces have adopted low profiles, particularly in the major cities. At least some officers, doubtless with an eye to events in neighboring Iran, seem apprehensive about the adverse effect that any confrontation with extremists might have on the prestige of the military. Nonetheless, at this stage they seem determined to carry out their mission.// [redacted]

Life is returning to normal in the provincial town of Maras, where the death toll from the rioting last week-end has exceeded 100, but there have been reports of unrest in an eastern province not under martial law, as well as isolated incidents in major cities. [redacted]

[redacted] Several small demonstrations and five bomb explosions were also reported in Izmir, which is also not under military rule. [redacted]

Prime Minister Ecevit's Republican People's Party has grudgingly acquiesced in the government's decision to impose martial law. A substantial minority of its parliamentary members, mostly on the left, voted against the decision in the party caucus, although all voted in favor once the issue came before the Grand National Assembly on Tuesday. [redacted]

The three opposition parties also voted for martial law, but only the Islamic-oriented National Salvation Party--which is hoping for a role in Ecevit's government--seems to be giving the measure full backing. The largest opposition party, the Justice Party, and the neo-fascist National Action Party have taunted Ecevit for resorting to martial law, even though they voted their approval. [redacted]

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USSR: Cosmonaut Post Mission Health

The two Soviet cosmonauts who ended a record 140-day space mission in November have readapted to earth conditions quickly and, as a result, we expect the next crew to attempt to man Salyut-6 for 180 days or more beginning early next year. [] 25X1

Soviet medical specialists had anticipated an adjustment period of one month at a special readaptation unit followed by another month of adjustment outdoors. The cosmonauts required only three to four days, however, to complete the acute readaptation period and were well on their way to complete readjustment within 10 days. The short readaptation period probably is a result of changes made to the flight program, particularly to the exercise regimen, after an analysis of the condition of two other cosmonauts who had been in space for 96 days and had difficulty adapting to earth's gravity. [] 25X1

The cosmonauts did display a minor loss of muscle tone, atrophy, and a heightened reflex response to muscle irritation, but they did not need any medication, and their blood had fewer anomalies than that of the two previous cosmonauts. [] 25X1

The 140-day mission enabled medical specialists to study the average 120-day life cycle of human red blood cells in weightless conditions. Hemoglobin and red blood cell counts diminished only moderately, and blood volume remained about constant. Red blood cells produced in space tended to be smaller than those produced on earth. There were no irreversible changes in the cardiovascular or nervous systems. As a result of the extended weightless condition, the circumference of one cosmonaut's hip diminished by about 1.5 centimeters and the other's by 4 centimeters, but these measurements returned to normal within two weeks. [] 25X1

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AFGHANISTAN: Friendship Treaty

//Afghan leaders apparently have gained greater confidence both in dealing with the domestic opposition and in pursuing foreign policy goals since Afghanistan signed the peace and friendship treaty with the USSR early this month. The Afghans have warned that, while their country hopes to avoid calling for Soviet help, the regime, "if pushed, might not have any other option."//

Last week, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Amin--the second highest ranking Afghan Government official--told the US Ambassador that the new treaty gives Afghanistan adequate assurances of Soviet assistance to "defend the revolution" in case of "interference." He warned that the government is aware of foreign subversive efforts--presumably from Pakistan--is prepared to take "decisive steps," and might require the "necessary assistance." He denied, however, that any formal military agreement exists between the USSR and Afghanistan.

There is no indication that the Soviets have in fact offered Afghanistan blanket assurances regarding security. The recent treaty, unlike other Soviet friendship treaties with developing countries, omits any pledge of mutual consultation if either party is threatened.

//Amin's interpretation of the treaty also contrasts with reports that negotiations in Moscow before its signing--particularly those on political issues--were "not satisfactory" to the Afghans.

//Amin's belief in a Soviet commitment may bolster the regime's confidence in dealing with domestic unrest and further strain Afghan-Pakistani relations. Tribal rebellions broke out soon after the leftist regime seized power in April and have since intensified. Afghanistan may believe that the Pakistani Government is either supporting the dissidents or not doing enough to prevent Pakistani tribal and religious groups from aiding them, although Pakistan has been very circumspect and has sought to prevent Afghan refugees from engaging in cross-border operations.

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If he is convinced that the Soviets will support the regime as necessary, Amin may eventually choose to heat up the Pushtunistan territorial dispute with Pakistan. No Afghan government has ever accepted the present international border with Pakistan, and the current regime has taken a hard line on the "national rights" of the Baluch and Pushtun peoples in Pakistan's two western provinces.

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BRIEFS

Algeria

National Assembly President Bitat's assumption of the duties of chief of state yesterday indicates that the constitutional succession process is being followed, if only to obtain additional time to work out leadership arrangements. Thousands of Algerians took to the streets of Algiers in an emotional homage to the dead President Boumediene yesterday. Various world leaders also offered tribute; Egyptian President Sadat, who had become estranged from Boumediene over negotiations with Israel, recalled Algeria's provision of \$100 million for Soviet arms during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. [REDACTED]

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//Algerian students participating in the demonstrations scuffled with police and broke store windows in downtown Algiers, apparently because some shopkeepers failed to close their businesses. Police appeared to have little difficulty controlling the demonstration.

[REDACTED] some 10,000 additional police and gendarmerie had been transferred to the vicinity of Algiers over the past month to bolster the government's ability to control such demonstrations.// [REDACTED]

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Albania

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Albania reappointed its entire cabinet at a parliamentary session earlier this week. The move would seem to indicate that the regime does not contemplate any radical

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changes in its current economic and foreign policies despite the loss of Chinese economic assistance last July.
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The session also confirmed Prime Minister Mahmet Shehu, a close associate of party leader Enver Hoxha. Shehu retains the defense portfolio, which he has held since 1974. This suggests that the regime perceives a continued need to maintain strong party supervision over the military.
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FEATURE ARTICLE

INTERNATIONAL: Jamaican Summit

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//Jamaican Prime Minister Manley will be host at a two-day meeting of world leaders that begins today in Jamaica to discuss Third World perspectives on global economic problems. Six other heads of government--West German Chancellor Schmidt, Prime Ministers Trudeau of Canada, Nordli of Norway, and Fraser of Australia, as well as Venezuelan President Perez and Nigerian Head of State Obasanjo--will attend.// [REDACTED]

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//These leaders view the summit as an inexpensive opportunity to enhance their political statures by presenting ideas for the implementation of the developing countries' goal of a New International Economic Order. Manley has timed the meeting to bolster his declining domestic position by demonstrating his still considerable international political standing. The limited time and the informal agenda--the participants have made no formal commitment to negotiate any issue--will, however, limit the impact of the summit on the North-South dialogue.// [REDACTED]

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//Manley's summit does not have broad international support. US, British, and Japanese leaders will be absent. Some developing countries, especially the Latin Americans, have opposed Manley's initiative because they fear that the summit's limited participation will increase the developing countries' difficulties in coordinating their positions for future negotiations with the industrialized states. These critics apparently believe that the Jamaica meeting contravenes the developing country position--formulated at the 32nd UN General Assembly--that the North-South dialogue should take place within the UN framework.// [REDACTED]

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//Chancellor Schmidt will be a key participant. He is apparently personally committed to the meeting and has encouraged Manley in his plans, but he nevertheless insisted on an informal conference rather than a formal

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summit. The West Germans have increasingly felt the need for a new dimension in the North-South dialogue. Some officials, including Schmidt, favor an expanded and improved commodity earnings stabilization program--like that of the European Community's Lome Convention--as a means to move the negotiations into a more practical phase. The Lome Convention ties the EC to some 50 developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific.// []

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//The participation of Nigeria, black Africa's leading economic power and a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, is particularly significant. The Nigerians believe they must participate in the summit in order to confirm their status as a leader among the developing countries.// []

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//Venezuela's Perez, who will leave office in March, takes a special interest in international economic policy. Venezuela is the only OPEC member that has supported Jamaica's contention that oil producers should transfer resources to other developing countries.// []

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//Manley's popularity at home is at its lowest point since he came to power in 1972, largely because of his failure to deal with economic problems. Jamaica has been hard hit by the rise in oil prices, and one of Manley's major foreign policy goals is to secure compensatory aid from OPEC countries. Jamaica also wants to maintain remunerative prices for its bauxite and sugar exports that, together with tourism, account for 70 percent of its foreign exchange earnings.// []

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//Although Jamaicans are generally still more prosperous than the people of most developing countries, they have been badly hurt by the country's sharp economic decline. Manley's party has steadily lost popular support since it routed the opposition by a wide margin in elections two years ago. If present trends persist, it may well be defeated in the parliamentary election that must be held by 1981.// []

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//The summit will thus be a major event in Jamaica, but the political benefits for Manley will be short-lived. While Jamaicans have long appreciated Manley's international successes, they are now far more concerned about economic problems that they attribute to his mismanagement.// []

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//The international impact of the summit will probably be limited. Manley's prediction that the two-day meeting will have an energizing effect on the implementation of the New International Economic Order is almost certain to fall wide of the mark.//

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//It is likely that the fears of those developing countries opposed to Manley's initiative will prove unfounded. The meeting probably will not seriously complicate North-South negotiations in UN forums. At most, the participants in Jamaica will exchange ideas on strategies for transferring resources from richer to poorer countries.//

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